THE DECEITFULNESS OF SIN EXPOSED

DR. J. H. RYLANCE, OF ST. MARK'S, GIVES A PRACTICAL LENTEN DISCOURSE

TO HIS PEOPLE

In the "Encyclopaedia of Living Divines," edited by Dr. Philip Schaff, it is said of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, of "St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie," "His theological standpoint is that of Christian rational-The sermon that he gave his people yesterday morning was sufficiently orthodox to please the most devout Churchman, and practical enough to set the members of an ordinary congregation to serious thinking.



THE REV. DR. J. H. RYLANCE. Dr. Rylance is just completing his twenty-second year in this historic parish, having entered upon his work there on Easter, 1871. He was born in Man-chester, England, in June, 1826. He was first settled at St. Paul's Church, Southwark, London, and rened there about two years. Bishop McIlvaine desired to have him come to this country, and he was rector of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, and St. James's Church, Chicago, about four years in each place. His life-work, however, was to be done here. His church, at Tenth-st. and Second-ave., stands on the farm of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch rulers of Manhattan Island. He erected a chapel there for his family and the few residents of the meighborhood, some time before it was known as "lower New-York." Historians give as early a date as 1660. In 1793 Peter Stuyvesant, a great-grandson of the Governor, induced Trinity Church to organize a new parish, and St. Mark's was consecrated by Bishop Provoort in May, 1799. It was from the cemetery of St. Mark's that the body of A. T. Stewart



ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Dr. Rylance preached yesterday on "The Deceitful-gess of Sin." The text was Hebrews III, 13: "Exhort one another daily lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin." In the sermon the

intimate than it is now, as a rule; or a great deal more of family life, so to speak, obtained than we find to-day. For a while social distinctions seem to have been almost wholly abolished among the followers of Christ; and that, in part, under pressure of external conditions. Being exwas more familiar and warmer than anything of m to have been common, for the followers of Christ apeak words of comfort, or of counsel, or of admoni-

ntact among the members than now obtains, bu hristian life is more individual, more independent, more elf-reliant, than the life of the first believers in Christ as; there being less of a vital, sympathetic brotherhood the churches to-day than is found in some associations men that meet for simply social purposes or for mutual lightlness. That confession may be deemed reproachful modern Christianity. Be that as it may, the statete's own business, with which another may not inter-eddle. "We have professional teachers to speak to us the dangers and duties of a religious life; and theirs all the exhortation we want to hear," most of you would a inclined to say, I suspect. All the more need, then,

aims when it has brought the conscience and will into retion. Then, sin, sly and false as the "old serpent" e, becomes a bold and imperious tyrant, upbraiding

avorite method of the great adversary in trying to men under his dominion. Some of the pleas efers to beguile us into evil ways are really very

imporession of him, it is worth while to study for a moment the calm young gentleman who is to help Jadge Gresham in the state Department, especially, it is understood, in looking after the appointments to office. National Committee. It was not his line. He is not a literary person, and he has a remote and chiling air as of a man viewing mankind from the dizzy neights of a genealogical tree. Mr. Quincy is not thinking of his genealogy at all, and it is not his fault if he is not without traces of that solemn leedwater manner which is peculiar to eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. Quincy used to be a Republican, but when he got over it, he became a Democrat, and soon he developed a tendency toward becoming a severly practical and accomplished politician. When a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives he displayed a genius for putting his Republican opponents in a hole, making them go on record against their will or sneak out of it; and when he became Chair man of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, the Democraty of the Bay State soon got a surprise. He created one of the most complete and one of the very sitelest political machines ever seen. It was ruit and runs still without a bit of noise. Mr. Quincy, looking solemn and uninterested, raked in the Mugwump innocents, and at the same time the old favorites and the boys looked on with wonder.

The Mugwumps firmly believe to-day that Joslah is a Mugwump and an anti-machine politician. There is no active Democrat in the state of Massachusetts who doesn't know him for the deepest revolving machinist in that State. The report is occasionally rendered from "The Boston lournal" office that there are deep murmurings against Mr. Quincy in his party, and that the practical politicians in it are against him because he represents the rule of the Mugwumps. What Mr. Quincy's personal relations with the politicians of his party in Massachusetts are we don't know, but there is no one of them who doesn't know, but there is no one of them who doesn't know, but the

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder.



ing, however. Mark, for instance, how the true and the

this matter of religion! Who shall tell you, indeed, precisely what religion is ! Mark how men differ and wrangle

till Christians are themselves egreed as to what religion is, or as to what the Bible teaches, before becoming a mem-ber of any one of the churches, so foregoing the pleasures

are put forth, indeed, not by dissolute, brutish men, in excuse for their dissoluteness, but by morally decent, upright men, who cannot believe that religion had ever been

handled with so many difficulties, if the Bible were really what it professes to be. The Bitle would seem to be a book of very coubtful inport, judged by the controversies it has provoked, or for which it has furnished occasion

The doctrines of religion cannot be Divine, one might be

tempted to think, seeing how many contradictions are charged against them; while Criticism has undoubtedly

shaken some old orthodox notions out of all respect. Hence, the prevalence of unbelief to-day. Yet can any man of penetration perceive how sophisti-

cal all this talk about the difficulties of the Bible is. There are difficulties in bringing all we find in it within

the limits of the rational understanding. The wonder had been, the prodigious wender, if everything in a Divine Revelation had been plain to our very limited in-

telligence. But I venture to affirm, knowing whereof

in the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Take my word

for that; or, if having leasure and accomplishments ade quate, go into the question for yourselves thorough

and the outcome will confirm my statement. But there's a shorter way to test the truth of religion-a way available to all of us. Bring it to the test of experience, and

it will prove itself Divine. Be humble, prayerful, pure, and the consolutions of Gol's spirit shall dwell in you richly. Ee brave and true for goodness and virtue, and yours shall be the testimony of a good con-

moral tone and the heart its sweet serenity; nothing bu

"the blackness of dirkness" remaining for you when the delusions of sin shall be done with!

Enough. But let me speak words of warning before I close, especially to the young who may hear me. Es-

teem beyond all price, then, I beseech you, ingenuous, tender feelings. The world, of which you know something already, will exercise a hardening influence over

will say; "you can turn to God hereafter." Yes, you may, for His ear is ever open to the cry of the penitent. But there's a featful possibility that, if you lose your

present moral sensitiveness, growing harder as you grow older, you may feel no desire to cry for pardon when are

is on you. For all of us, this is the first word: "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts": nor suffer them to be hardened, if you can possibly help

DR. SILVERMAN ON POPULAR ERRORS.

day at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third-st, and Fifth-

ave., on "Popular Errors About Jews and Inter-

narriage." Dr. silverman is an earnest and foreible

tone of moderation, he exploded many fallacies in

regard to intermarriage between Hebrews and Chris

Church neither interdicted intermarriage nor ostra-

cized the contracting parties, still it withheld the

blessings of the Church upon such a marriage, believ

ing that neither peace nor union would follow. He

of the offspring of such a marriage. The Doctor

Hebrew married a Christian he was ostracized; that contempt of Christians interdicted marriage with

intermarriage. He believed that only a civil con-

tract should unite persons who differ on important religious questions, and said that woman suffrage and

Dr. Silverman will give three more lectures on "Popular Errors." On Easter Day his subject will be. "Errors of the Crucifixion"; on April 16, "Con-version." and on April 30, "Our Attitude Toward

THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

A second generation of smokers to-day agree
with their fathers in declaring BLACKWELL'S

SMOKING TOBACCO

BULL DURHAM

a happy marriage were incompatible.

From The New-York Sun (Dem.).

spoke carnestly of the future religious condition

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman lectured yester-

You will encounter men who will tell you to do e many do. Some will make scorn of your re-"Live a gay, joyous life for the present," they

Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Sold Everywhere.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

but to flatter the heart with promises of delight for its affections, and with bountiful offers for sensual appetite. A discerning mind will see the sophistry in all this plead-Lively developments are expected this week in false are commingled in it. God did make us to enjoy ourselves; never meant this world to be a penitentiary; having endowed us with affections and tastes for the inion of Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Whitney is expected to ome up in the Senate, and then David B. Hill will ave an opportunity to show his mailed hand. Senadulgence of which He has made ample provision in His providence toward us. But then, He has made us capable of discriminating between the innocent and the tor Murphy, it is true, declares that the New-York Senators will not oppose these nominations, but the huriful, between the pure and the victors in our in-dulgences; calling upon us to deay ourselves of everything wily Mr. Hill has not committed himself to any such statement, and his friends believe that he will no that would defile or burden the conscience. For that we need the in-piration and help of religion.
But there is yet another way in which the deceival work of sin is done, and that is by infidel suggestions to let such offensive antagonists as Maxwell and Whit let such offensive antagonists as Maxwell and Whit-ney be confirmed without protest. If he does, then, they hold, he will weaken his cause so much that it will be impossible for him to make a successful fight on any subsequent appointment which Mr. Cleveland may send to the Senate. In other words, he must take up the gage of lettle which the President has thrown down so promptly, and his friends telleve that he will do so, and if he does the fight ought to he as interesting as any that has taken place since Senator Conkling opposed the selection of ex Judge Robinson for Cellector of this port. the mind; by trying to prevail upon the unwary to doubt or deny the truth of Christianity. "See," says the tempter, "how many difficulties there are in and about about it, even though professing to know most about it. How fletce the fight, at times between the theologians! The Bible itself is uncertain, or men would not construe its teachings so differently. You may safely wait, therefore,

This office, by the way, is the subject of endless dis cussion in Democratic circles. That perennial candi date, Joseph J. C'Donohue, the rich coffee merchant has had his lightning rod conspicuously displayed for a long time, notwithstanding the fact that he is a member of Tammany Hall, and that Tammany Hall from the paths of Christian faith and virtue, or to hinder their entering them. And many there are who give ear to them. Allegations of the sort I've just instanced is not, according to Mr. Croker, asking for benefits at the hands of the Administration. Mr. O'Donohu-believes that the lightning will strike him, and thibelief is entertained by many people besides Mr. O'Concline. Nevertheless, his appointment will cause tician. Tammany Hall has played with his Mayor alty ambitions year after year, and so far as Tammany is concerned it is safe to say tend Mr. O'Donoline is no nearer public honors than he was twenty years ago. He was a conspicuous figure at the inauguration ceremonies, and those who watered him marching down Pennsylvania ave, howing right and left as if he were the object of the crowd's appleuse, will be astonismed if he is finally selected for this important position. If he is appointed it will be due to the fact that, while he is only a nominal member of Tammany Hall, yet his appointment can be charged up by the President to the braves. It would probably be more satisfactory to Mr. Croker to have the Custom House given to Mr. O'Donoline than to have some one selected who would be opposed to the organization; but nevertheless the Sachems would make very faces over the nemination. tician. Tammany Hall has played with his Mayor

Mr. Poucher's friends have been industriously as work endeavoring to resurrect that aspirant for the Collectorship from the fomb in which "The Evening carned, their efforts have not been particularly essful, though Saturday night Mr. Poucher's friends were in better spirits and predicting his success. Mr Cleveland, they say, is not going to forget the ser loes done by the Oswego state-mat, who certain performed an Important part in the Anti-Snappe performed an Important part in the Anti-Snapper movement; and as for his connection with the im-peachment of Judge Westbrook, they recall to mind that a certain John E. Fellows once received a glowing certificate of character from the heads of Mr. Cleve-land, a certificate only equalled by the famous "simple claristian life" testimental of Abram S. Rewitt. If Mr. Cleveland could stand Colonel Fellows, It is as-serted, he ought not to experience great difficulty in accepting Mr. Poucher.

For the place of Commissioner of Immigration s a horde of applicants. It is believed that it will be be chosen, it is certain that ex Congressian Nichola Muller, who is making a red-hot canvass for the office, will not be the man. It is reported from Washington that a quietus has been given to his candidacy and that all further effort on his part is entirely super-

While many eyes are eagerly fixed upon the Post office, few candidates have thus far taken the field actively in their own behalf. The name of ex Judge Maurice J. Power, the autocrat of the late County Democracy, has been most frequently mentioned connection with it, and there seems to be a popular belief that he will be selected. Mr. Power, however, declares frankly that he is in no sense an applicant declares trainily that he is in a subject of the office, nor has be made the slightest effort to secure the appointment. He is not altogether sure, he adds, that he wants office; but if he is chosen, it would not be in consequence of any hibor on his part to secure the honor. Mr. Van Gott stands ready to hand over the keys to his successor at any time. He is connected with so many business enterprises that he will not miss the office seriously. He took the position that, while the Jewish

The new constitution adopted by the Republican County Committee on last Thursday night has given great satisfaction to the rank and file of the party and it is not too much to say that It has imparted stimulus to the organization in the variou

The newspapers of Rome publish the following list of the contributions to the Peter's pence during 1892: Austria, 1,500,000 francs; England and Scotland, 1,200,600; Ireland, 10,000; Germany, 350,000; Italy, 200,000; France, 225,000; Argentine Republic and Gruguary, 590,000; Mexico, 200,000; other American (e-publics, 300,000; Spain, 180,000; Turkey, 50,000; Brazil, 100,000; Belgium, 190,000; a total of 4,505, 500 frames, nearly \$1,000,000.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY, Supreme Court-General Term-Recess.
Supreme Court-Genebers-Pefore Ingraham, J.-Motion lendar called at 11 o'ctock.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I-Before Pattereos,
-Demurrets Nos. 194, 89, 175, 225, 227, Divorces,
2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2747, Law: and
t. Nos. 2547, 2614, 1900, 2398, 2453, 2398, 2002, 200. | 20. | Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Barrett, clase on, Hurley vs. Miles. No enlendar. Circuit Court—Part III—Before Ingremitum. J.—Noc. 177, 1620, 1603, 1604, 1665, 1608, 1607, 2017, 2017, 2018, 4861, 4290, 766, 628, 2020, 205, 2045, 3052, 2163, 3224, 5862. Circuit Court—Part I—Before Beach, J.—Cases from Case on Johns W. He Mayor.

City Court-Prical Term-Before Fitzsimons, J.—

Molions.

City Court-Trial Term-Part I—Before Newburger, J.—

Nos. 2127, 1318, 612, 659, 1352, 2124, 1370, 1170, 1171,
1172, 1871, 1830, 1890, 1377, 591, 1988, 1735, 1189,
1295, 1131, 1297, 2218, 1247, 2243, 440, 1712, 1241,
2073, 319, 499, 2110, 2335, 1122, 1225, 1400,
City Court-Trial Term-Part II—Before McCarthy, J.—

Nos. 471, 1810, 1053, 225, 1535, 140, 593, 1678, 1885, 570,
1631, 677, 554, 555, 1555, 1858, 149, 674, 967, 216, 1447,
1651, 67, 163, 1643, 1765, 147, 156, 1803, 1552, 1753,
1800, 185, 671, 1746, 1763,
City Court-Trial Term-Part III—Before McGown, J.

Nos. 1946, 1968, 2011, 2000, 1938, 1931, 1901, 2003,
2002, 2032, 2039, 2004, 2104, 1930, 1528, 793, 755,
879, 968, 2404, 124, 1313, 1476, 1326, 1482, 1970,
1955, 2001, 2022, 2042, 984, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2170,
2178, 2182, 2186, 2190, 2191, 1989, 1986,
City Court-Trial Term-Part IV—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—

Short causes: Nos. 3047, 3048, 2265, 2267, 2369, 2961,
3290, 3006, 2708, 2741, 1891, 3058, 2757, 2247, 3041,
2870, 2887, 3684, 93,
Court of temeral Sessions—Part I—Fitzgerald, J., and
Assistant, District-Attorney Fedford—Nos. 1 to 21, in-Court of cemeral Sessions—Part I-Fitzgerald, J., and Assistant District Attorney Fedford—Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part II—Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive.
Court of General Sessions—Part III—Smyth, R., and District-Attorney Nicoli and Assistant District-Attorney Nicoli and Assistant District-Attorney Orne—Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

A MEDIAEVAL AND SUPERSTITIOUS QUAR-ANTINE OF NO AVAIL.

ENLIGHTENED SANITATION THE ONLY SAFE GUARD-UNHEALTHFUL PLACES OF THE CITY WHICH ARE NOW NEGLECTED-

DANGERS OF THE COMING SUMMER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It seems within the range of probability, if one may judge by past experience, that we shall have chelera here during 1893, perhaps in an epidemic form. The premonitions of 1892 certainly were most plain. On looking back we find that three visitations o Aslatic cholera have spread widely over the United States, viz., in 1832, 1849 and 1866. It will be noted that these epidemics came at pretty regular intervals of time. There were other outbreaks, but they were

not strictly epidemical like the above. The writer himself saw a large number of cases of cholera in 1866 which left a vivid picture of their distress in his mind; the protracted agony of many was not less painful to see than the intense but brief suffering of others, who were stricken down to die almos as quickly as if shot through the head or heart by a musket ball. The pestilence of 1866 had been heralded by predictions of its coming, but the inefficient efforts nade to prepare for its advent were unavailing. The behavior of this epidemic was similar to preceding outbreaks: its appearance was quite sudden, its effect disastrous, and after expending its force it disappeared again to remain bidden in darkness, so to speak,

Cholera is a disease most obnoxious to poverty and filth, to the weak and dissolute, and our epidemic of 1866 weeded out the weaker people in vast numbers. There will be plenty of pruning to do again, when we have another epidemic like those that have preceded. On reviewing the results of the treatment of cholera, which may include the past year as well, we are compelled to admit that we cannot cure the disease when at its worst; under any treatment ever tried nearly onehalf of all attacked die.

The quarantine and sanitary regulations, as has been said, were insufficient in 1866. They are by no means satisfactory at the present time, though much ore pretentions. Now, since we have so little power to control cholera, when it once gets a start, it would seem that every effort should be made to ward off the disease. This can only be done through preventive It is, however, useless to attempt to bring so long as politicians do not care to spend the people' noney in a way to accomplish the desired result. sanitary methods in vogue at the present time offer very little protection against the severe forms of disase which sometimes endanger the community. Quaronline in some objectionable form, it would appear, w the patronage that its emoluments afford. No one, however, should be mi-led as to the advantages of quarantine as a means of protection by the great ado re cently made about its mismanagement, the so-called avestigation greatly overestimating its importance The very general disgust manifested last summer at our quarantine management would have been better diand the influences which drove him to such extremely harsh and absurd measures, than the inefficient Med-

It would certainly be unwise to continue a system liable to such abuse, and, at the same time, powerless to accomplish any real good, unless in the hands of would matter but little whether such an officer served inder National or State supervision. Infectious matwhich would scarcely be tolerated, but much danger et system of isolation than that enjoined by the nost no quarantine, though more exposed by their world than any other nation. Yet last summer while we were wildly excited over the matter, the English ere more concerned about cleanliness than quarantine. During the prevalence of cholera in Hamburg tast summer, I was for over a month in London, and also visited several English scaport cities, and there was nowhere any observable excitement; it was only ter reaching New York that I witnessed anything approaching a panic. The English newspapers tem perately yet freely discussed the disease without any attempt to create a sensation at home; and London hopkeepers had good reason to rejoice over the enorions trade in London with customers who were frightened away from Paris.

Scientific quarantine does not require for the pronotion of its interests the aid of medical men more han any other class of intelligent persons. Barriers

own experience, which was like a mid-summer night's own experience, which was the a massimilar of the experience of the Normannia's passengers, might be cited as illustrative of the inefficiency of our methods if not fore the Health Officer sent a deputy alongside. In the mean time, and in fact during the entire time of the immigrants, creating, no doubt, a profound impres-sion of the majerty of our quarantine, and also much

words, the want of knowledge. One incorrect theory of disease and infection after another is advanced. and for the time being wrong conclusions for gild ance are followed with no other result than fighting an invisible enemy in the dark with an energy pro-portionate to the existing ignorance on the subject. Koch with his comma bacillus, which though no-strictly aquatic in its habits was obliged to learn to

Scott's Emulsion

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, is a universal Spring nourishment. It makes the weak strong, and preserves strength in those fortunate enough to possess it. Consumptives, and all whose lungs are weak, can not well get along without it. Thin persons need the flesh it supplies. Those whose blood is impoverished, either by chronic ailments or by the strain of Winter, and children whose energy is sapped by growth, ought to take SCOTT'S EMULSION. In fact, almost everybody needs in the Spring the ready nourishment it furnishes.

The reason for this universal benefit of SCOTT'S EMULSION is in the nature of the preparation. It is a food rich in fat, and is in such a form that the system can utilize its properties without effort. All fat has to be emulsified, or broken up into tiny particles, before it can be assimilated. The fat in SCOTT'S EMULSION is already emulsified, and the oil is made palatable. It is therefore an easy food, and can be taken by persons with weak stomachs, Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

In order to take part in the distribution of infection atmospheric influences, which would seem much more liable to distribute infection, being left quite in the background meantime.

After all the bother with quarantine last year, after commerce, and after the tiresome investigations and been pointed out by means of which quarantine can give assurance of anything like complete protection from cholera this year. The fact is, we must look to other means for protection also; all that can be done by civilized quarantine, so far as our present knowledge goes, is to maintain a vigilant sentry service at the various ports of entry for the inspection of incoming ships with a view to the humane isolation of all infectious cases for a certain period of time, and the disinfection by heat of their belongings, etc. This might be done by an intelligent corps of landsmen after long training, but in this connection it is well worth considering if the Navy could not best do this work, since it has a well-trained corps of medical and line officers who understand ship inspection better mysteries of a modern ocean liner are too great to easily mastered by a landsman, and without a special knowledge of the numerous compartments of vessel he would require an immense amount of tim-

in which to make a thorough inspection.

It has been suggested that our Government might assume the examination of immigrants before sailing from the other side. To accomplish this thoroughly would be well nigh impossible, and since the wisdom of receiving immigrants en masse seems no longer despect to pauper immigration by reserving the right to supervise their landing here ourselves.

The vitally important matter is the establishment of a system of civic sanitation which shall have for its object the prevention of an ontbreak of cholera. Of course there are many difficulties to be overcon before this can be successfully done. There are fou distinct departments concerned in this work, namely ghe Police, Public Works, Street Cleaning and Health departments. These, with the means at their command, could keep the city in first-class sanitary con dition if they worked in unison and with an earnest desire to accomplish the object in view. But it is to be feared that politicians do not always manage these departments for the benefit of the city. Aside from their inefficiency in respect to their own special work, it often happens that responsibility is shifted from one department to another in such a way that important matters are neglected altogether. the Mayor to give this subject due attention, and concentrate the work of the various departments in cleaning up the city, I see no reason why New-York, situated as it is between two large rivers, could not be kept cleaner than any other large city in the world Cleanliness is the chief means of our protection from diseases of all kinds. "Asiatic" cholera, as its name implies, has its origin where hygienic conditions ar entirely absent, and for that matter unknown Given such a nest swarming with filthy fanatics, without power of resistance, and the disease quickly ap

Let it be borne in mind that we have now in New York City nearly all of the conditions at this momen for the generation of malignant cholers. Only the in fecting spark is wanting to set the epidemic going We have here the same foul mass of Russian refugees which set going the disease in Hamburg last summer In the slums of New-York there has long been cor railed a large number of uncleanly and decrepit persons, living in squalor indescribable. This pestiferon population has been greatly augmented by the addi-tion of thou-ands of refugees and other filthy limithave been nearly all of them all wed to remain in the

storm of dust cast about by the almost uscless work of seavengers or recklessly thrown into the air from the city or private ash-cart. Were the slams purified we might well be content to leave Fifth-ave, garnished with malodorous dust, and likewise throw the gates of Quarantine wide open.

To wait until the plague comes forth fully developed is a fatal polley; better set the place in order before the trouble begits, for its control is then impossible. It is better to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen. Begin now the work of cleaning up the slams with plek, spade, water and even fire, if need be, since incineration alone will destrey much that is foul. Many poor human wretches may be seen creeping about in lith one could well imagine be youd the aid even of cremation. Remember it is not so much the dirt of streets or the emanation of sewers as the filthy geople themselves that generate disease. There are foolish alarmists constantly raising the cry that death lurks at every turn we make, that it sails into our lungs with every breath of air liabiled, that it floats into the siemach with the water we dirak, that the sewer fires it into the olfactories, etc. The fact remains, however, that we are all the time appropriating these obnoxious matters without alarming results. As a matter of fact, our organization is provided with resisting power sufficient for its own protection. Life has been aptly described as the sum of the forces by which death is resisted. It is the low in tone mentally and physically that succumb to these and other influences that endanger life.

It is unfortunate that supersituation retains such a hold on the understanding even among medical men, since this stands in the way of sanitary reform. But it was not until comparantively recent times that canacipation of the healing art from saccriotal influences began, and the animary fears! Yet those conjured up by its own imaginary fears! Yet those conjured up by its own imaginary fears! Yet those should know most about these supersitio

There's Life in it, Health in it, Joy in It.

Saratoga Kissingen Water

Don't Hesitate.

When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. LIVER PILLS, don't hesitate to say you went "C-A-Re-T.E.R.'S"-don't hesitate to see that you get "C-A-B-T.E.R.'S," and don't hesitate to refuse anything offered to you as "same as "C.A.R.T.E.R.'S" or "just as good as "C-A-R-T-E-R-'S." THEY NEVER FAIL. Don's HESITATE to demand the genuine CARTER'S LIFTLE LIVER PILLS. A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE

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and effete substances, with no less microbic life in them than has the drainage pipe which the "sanitary"

bound on district the best forey years, at its believed that about 300,000 undersirable unitarizen have been nearly all of them all waved to results in the large cities, notably in New-York, where their presents as a memor to the shought the district one notes as wings the "Five Foliats" for its centre to be constructed that a more vite and corrupting need of a wings of the service of the construction o

FLINT'S

FINE FURNITURE.

FIRST PICK FROM OUR NEW DESIGNS WILL BE OBTAINED BY THOSE COMING EARLY.
THE PRICES ARE MARVELOUSLY, LOW AND WORKMANSHIP GREATLY ADMIRED AS USUAL, WE HAVE

ONLY ONE PRICE, CASH.

FURNITURE MAKERS, 104, 106, 108 WEST 14TH STREET.